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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS HAVE THE SKILLS NEEDED BY EMPLOYERS

Many of South Dakota's displaced farmers and ranchers have skills and talents that can be readily used by employers, according to a recent survey by the South Dakota Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

The survey was conducted in March of 1986 and collected information on agricultural employment in the state. It also measured the employment and training needs of farmers and ranchers whose financial situations necessitate they seek employment off the farm or ranch.

Approximately 40 different job skills were listed by respondents who anticipated leaving their operation within the next year. The most frequently listed skills of the heads of household were: sales, trucking, carpentry, welding, mechanical/repair, meat cutting, accounting/bookkeeping and secretarial work. Even with the wide variety of skills possessed by agricultural workers, some still indicated a need for further training. Many indicated the need for only a refresher course in specialized skill areas. For example, updating a license that they hold. These respondents are those that seek jobs immediately when leaving their operation.

Other respondents indicated they desire more long-term training that involved attending a vocational-technical school or a college.

As more persons leave their agricultural operations, the pool of skilled workers from which employers can draw their employees will become larger. Based on the survey results, 11.5 percent or 3,805 of the state's estimated 33,000 farmers and ranchers anticipated leaving their operation within the year because of poor economic conditions. An additional 3,506 (10.6 percent) of the state's farmers and ranchers are uncertain as to whether or not they will remain in business this year.

The survey found that those who anticipated leaving their farm/ranch operation averaged 11.9 years of schooling. This is slightly less than the average for those staying in business, which is 12.4 years. Only 28 percent of those leaving their operation have less than a high school education.

The south-east/east-central (Brookings, Kingsbury, Lincoln, Turner, Minnehaha and McCook Counties) and north-central (Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Dewey, Ziebach, Corson and Perkins Counties) areas of the state had higher incidences of farmers/ranchers reporting in the survey that they will leave farming this year.

The map on the next page shows South Dakota Job Service areas in respect to the incidences of persons indicating they would be leaving their farm/ranch operation. The darker areas indicated higher incidences of persons indicating they anticipate leaving their operation this year.

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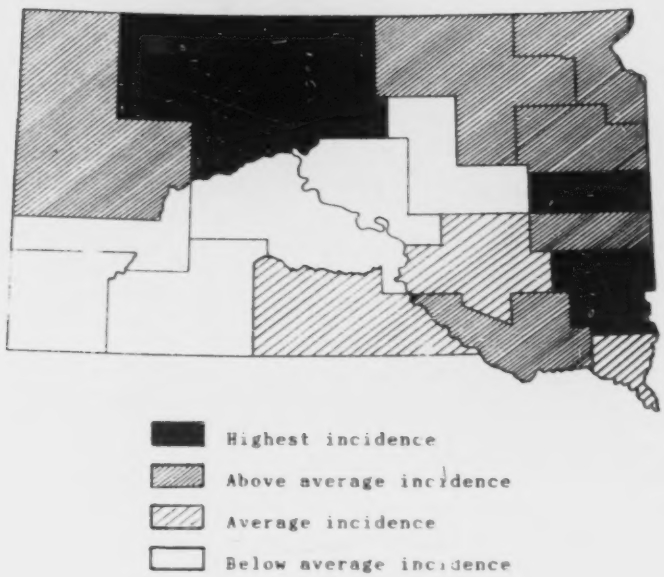
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LEAVING THEIR FARM/RANCH OPERATION
BY JOB SERVICE AREA



FARMERS ARE WILLING TO WORK AWAY FROM THE FARM

The willingness and ability of the state's agricultural workers to work off the farm or ranch is shown by the fact that nearly one-third of all South Dakota farmers and ranchers have jobs away from their farm or ranch. According to the survey, there was only a slight difference between the percentage of those anticipating leaving (32.6 percent) and those staying (31.6 percent) who had off-farm employment.

While there was little difference in off-farm employment levels between heads of households, there was a large difference among the spouses. In approximately 48.6 percent of the instances in which the operator indicated they would be leaving their operation, the operator's spouse was already employed in a job away from the farm/ranch. This compares to 34.2 percent for those staying in operation and indicates that as operations encounter difficulties, spouses search for off-farm employment first. The most common skills found among the spouses surveyed are accounting/bookkeeping, secretarial, nursing, sales and managerial.

Based on comments written on the survey forms, a great deal of concern was found among the older respondents about the possibilities of off-farm employment. Some of these persons felt their age would be a handicap. However, when faced with the pressures of leaving their operation and having to obtain off-farm employment, they often take for granted the skills they have developed that qualify them for many good jobs.

South Dakota's agricultural workers have the desire and skills to fill employers' hiring needs. Tapping the skills of these workers will be the key to helping them make a smooth transition into new jobs.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK

National Employ the Handicapped Week will be observed October 5-11. The observance of this special week is but one of many activities carried out in a year-around effort to achieve maximum employment of people with disabilities.

The observance of National Employ the Handicapped Week has three objectives. First is to express appreciation to employers who have established outstanding programs and records of hiring people with disabilities. The second objective is to encourage those employers who have not hired a worker with a disability to look at the abilities, not disabilities, of workers.

Finally, National Employ the Handicapped Week salutes the achievements of people with disabilities who are contributing to their communities and to society through their jobs.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 252,000 in August -- the highest August level recorded. This is up 500 from July and 1,600 from year-ago figures.

Much of the over-the-year increase in nonfarm employment occurred in the manufacturing industry, where employment in the durable goods sector rose by 1,700. This increase in durable goods employment is a result of increased orders for durable goods. A decrease of 300 in the nondurable goods sector, however, resulted in an overall 1,400 job increase within the manufacturing industry in South Dakota.

The services industry noted a gain of 800 jobs over the year. This growth was divided among several industry sectors including business services, auto repair, health services and membership organizations.

The wholesale/retail trade industry and the finance/insurance/real estate industry noted over the year gains of 200 and 100 respectively. Industries noting declines included: government 500; construction, 400; transportation/public utilities, 300; and mining, 100.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

On a month to month basis, employment increases were noted in the manufacturing and wholesale/retail trade industries. Trade industry employment increased 700. This increase occurs every year and is attributed to hiring done to accomodate higher shopper traffic associated with special activities such as back-to-school sales and state and county fairs.

Most of the manufacturing increase of 600 occurred in the durable goods sector and is a result of increased hiring to fill new orders for goods.

Month-to-month decreases were noted in government and mining. Mining employment declined by 100. Government employment was down 1,100. This was due mainly to the winding down of the summer youth program.

South Dakota's unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in August. This is unchanged from July and down from the August 1985 rate of 4.4 percent. The labor force was approximately 359,900 in August. Approximately 345,300 South Dakotans were employed in August and 14,600 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	August 1986 (1)				August 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,471,000	111,515,000	7,955,000	6.7(3)	116,679,000	108,628,000	8,051,000	6.9(3)
South Dakota	359,900	345,300	14,600	4.1	359,300	343,600	15,700	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	69,409	67,095	2,314	3.3	69,832	67,339	2,493	3.6
Rapid City MSA	38,988	37,638	1,350	3.5	38,951	37,360	1,591	4.1
Aurora	1,636	1,601	35	2.1	1,630	1,542	88	5.4
Beadle	9,783	9,487	296	3.0	9,624	9,317	307	3.2
Bennett	1,500	1,421	79	5.3	1,487	1,415	72	4.8
Bon Homme	3,678	3,607	71	1.9	3,609	3,456	153	4.2
Brookings	14,385	13,598	787	5.5	14,348	13,443	905	6.3
Brown	20,096	19,217	879	4.4	19,980	18,983	997	5.0
Brule	2,747	2,659	88	3.2	2,818	2,728	90	3.2
Buffalo	532	449	83	15.6	525	419	106	20.2
Butte	3,616	3,476	140	3.9	3,715	3,520	195	5.2
Campbell	1,200	1,150	50	4.2	1,215	1,165	50	4.1
Charles Mix	4,440	4,105	335	7.5	4,341	4,142	199	4.6
Clark	2,237	2,031	206	9.2	2,139	2,031	108	5.0
Clay	6,435	6,129	306	4.8	6,504	6,227	277	4.3
Codington	12,081	11,542	539	4.5	11,546	11,082	464	4.0
Corson	1,620	1,460	160	9.9	1,753	1,576	177	10.1
Custer	4,805	4,609	196	4.1	4,499	4,421	78	1.7
Davison	8,897	8,714	183	2.1	8,862	8,667	195	2.2
Day	3,615	3,517	98	2.7	3,743	3,586	157	4.2
Deuel	2,286	2,161	125	5.5	2,329	2,241	88	3.8
Dewey	2,179	1,915	264	12.1	2,239	1,896	343	15.3
Douglas	1,896	1,827	69	3.6	1,851	1,815	36	1.9
Edmunds	2,545	2,458	87	3.4	2,496	2,450	46	1.8
Fall River	3,959	3,840	119	3.0	3,937	3,803	134	3.4
Faulk	1,445	1,399	46	3.2	1,395	1,367	28	2.0
Grant	4,410	4,245	165	3.7	4,524	4,349	175	3.9
Gregory	2,660	2,595	65	2.4	2,710	2,624	86	3.2
Haakon	1,232	1,186	46	3.7	1,214	1,196	18	1.5
Hamlin	2,475	2,342	133	5.4	2,530	2,408	122	4.8
Hand	2,191	2,151	40	1.8	2,279	2,213	66	2.9
Hanson	1,609	1,571	38	2.4	1,703	1,569	134	7.9
Harding	930	890	40	4.3	893	885	8	0.9
Hughes	8,857	8,517	340	3.8	8,571	8,274	297	3.5
Hutchinson	4,409	4,330	79	1.8	4,519	4,389	130	2.9
Hyde	907	878	29	3.2	903	875	28	3.1
Jackson	1,886	1,798	88	4.7	1,828	1,784	44	2.4

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

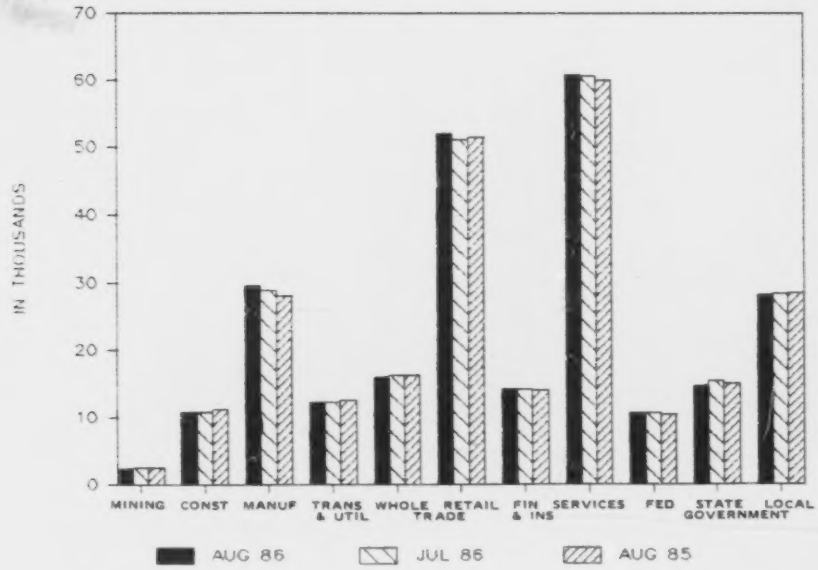
	August 1986 (1)				August 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,273	1,261	12	0.9	1,314	1,266	48	3.7
Jones	776	766	10	1.3	785	765	20	2.5
Kingsbury	3,232	3,113	119	3.7	3,304	3,174	130	3.9
Lake	4,981	4,685	296	5.9	5,069	4,712	357	7.0
Lawrence	10,253	9,762	491	4.8	10,080	9,600	480	4.8
Lincoln	6,979	6,808	171	2.5	7,023	6,708	315	4.5
Lyman	1,792	1,725	67	3.7	1,806	1,682	124	6.9
McCook	3,015	2,909	106	3.5	3,042	2,879	163	5.4
McPherson	1,806	1,775	31	1.7	1,789	1,743	46	2.6
Marshall	2,419	2,342	77	3.2	2,407	2,341	66	2.7
Meade	10,158	9,875	283	2.8	9,752	9,407	345	3.5
Mellette	871	802	69	7.9	852	796	56	6.6
Miner	1,458	1,381	77	5.3	1,468	1,434	34	2.3
Minnehaha	69,409	67,095	2,314	3.3	69,832	67,339	2,493	3.6
Moody	3,572	3,339	233	6.5	3,583	3,312	271	7.6
Pennington	38,988	37,638	1,350	3.5	38,951	37,360	1,591	4.1
Perkins	2,726	2,666	60	2.2	2,771	2,721	50	1.8
Potter	1,700	1,625	75	4.4	1,675	1,605	70	4.2
Roberts	4,733	4,462	271	5.7	4,784	4,523	261	5.5
Sanborn	1,195	1,162	33	2.8	1,265	1,221	44	3.5
Shannon	2,976	2,380	596	20.0	2,795	2,131	664	23.8
Spink	3,900	3,785	115	2.9	3,932	3,832	100	2.5
Stanley	1,622	1,555	67	4.1	1,588	1,524	64	4.0
Sully	978	959	19	1.9	943	927	16	1.7
Todd	2,436	2,176	260	10.7	2,374	2,147	227	9.6
Tripp	3,546	3,469	77	2.2	3,625	3,527	98	2.7
Turner	4,513	4,365	148	3.3	4,531	4,370	161	3.6
Union	5,317	4,986	331	6.2	5,370	5,047	323	6.0
Walworth	3,190	3,050	140	4.4	3,154	3,040	114	3.6
Yankton	10,006	9,689	317	3.2	10,214	9,750	464	4.5
Ziebach	933	875	58	6.2	992	862	130	13.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

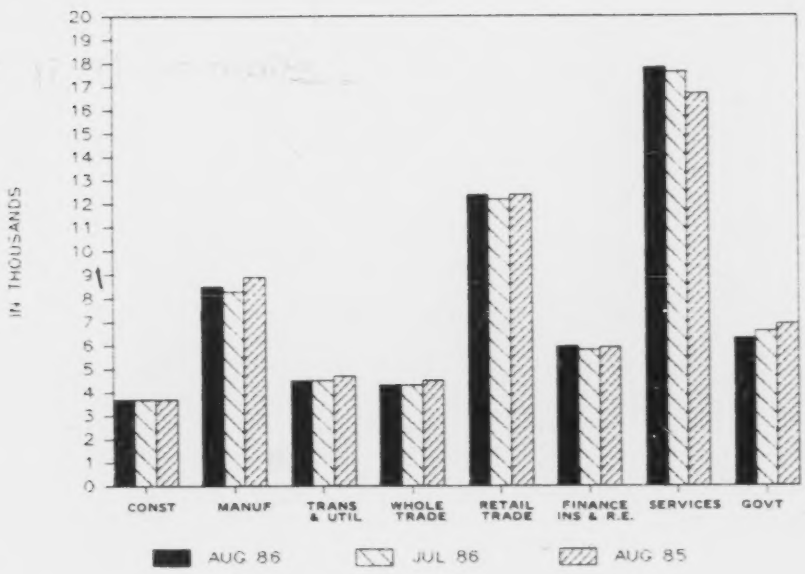
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	252.0	251.5	250.4	.2	.6
MINING	2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	10.9	10.9	11.3	.0	-3.5
MANUFACTURING	29.5	28.9	28.1	2.1	5.0
Durable Goods	16.6	16.1	14.9	3.1	11.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10.1	9.7	8.7	4.1	16.1
Nondurable Goods	12.9	12.8	13.2	.8	-2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.3	12.6	.0	-2.4
Transportation	7.3	7.2	7.3	1.4	.0
Communication	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68.1	67.7	67.9	1.0	.3
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.2	16.3	-1.2	-1.8
Durable Goods	7.3	7.2	7.5	1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.8	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	52.1	51.2	51.5	1.8	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.2	14.2	14.1	.0	.7
SERVICES	60.8	60.7	60.0	.2	1.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17.4	17.4	17.1	.0	1.8
Medical and Health	23.5	23.3	22.8	.9	3.1
Educational, Membership & Social	16.3	16.3	16.3	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	53.6	54.7	54.1	-2.0	-.9
Federal	10.8	10.8	10.5	.0	2.9
State	14.6	15.5	15.1	-5.8	-3.3
State Education	5.4	4.7	5.5	14.9	-1.8
Local	28.2	28.4	28.5	-.7	-1.1
Local Education	12.7	12.8	13.1	-.8	-3.1

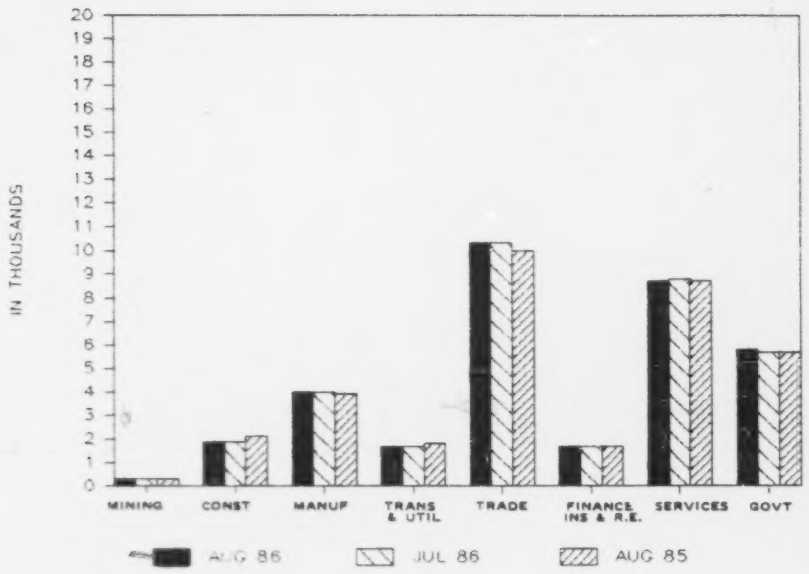
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63.4	63.0	63.7	.6	-.5
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.7	3.7	3.7	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	8.5	8.3	8.9	2.4	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.5	4.7	.0	-4.3
TRADE	16.7	16.5	17.0	1.2	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade	12.4	12.2	12.4	1.6	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.7	.0
SERVICES	17.8	17.6	16.7	1.1	6.6
GOVERNMENT	6.3	6.6	6.9	-4.5	-8.7

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34.5	34.4	34.3	.3	.6
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.9	2.1	.0	-9.5
MANUFACTURING	4.0	4.0	3.9	.0	2.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.7	1.7	1.8	.0	-5.6
TRADE	10.3	10.3	10.0	.0	3.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES	8.7	8.8	8.7	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	22,553	21,851	21,428	42.2	42.4	42.3
Durable Goods.....	13,198	12,569	11,697	42.0	42.1	41.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,355	9,282	9,731	42.4	42.7	42.9
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,561	6,316	6,767	46.5	46.7	47.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$324.52	$326.06	$316.83	$7.69	$7.69	$7.49
Durable Goods.....	309.96	307.75	309.74	7.38	7.31	7.41
Nondurable Goods..	343.86	351.78	325.61	8.11	8.20	7.59
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$367.82	$375.00	$351.37	$7.91	$8.03	$7.46

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	328.0	327.9	322.8	.0	1.6
Food & Beverages....	312.2	309.5	301.6	.9	3.5
Housing.....	361.5	361.2	351.6	.1	2.8
Apparel.....	203.2	204.5	202.8	-.6	.2
Transportation.....	304.7	308.6	321.8	-1.3	-5.3
Medical Care.....	434.8	432.0	404.0	.6	7.6
Entertainment.....	274.4	273.9	265.7	.2	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985
Sex, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Male	1,014	1,065	1,024
Female	1,319	1,320	1,410
Race, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
White	1,855	1,932	1,984
Nonwhite	478	453	450
Age, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Under 45	1,673	1,739	1,801
Over 45	660	646	633
[2] Industry, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Mining	18	15	39
Construction	143	175	186
Manufacturing	432	588	754
Transportation & Public Utilities	86	77	66
Trade	645	578	499
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	61	68
Services	739	707	627
Government	203	184	195
[2] Occupation, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Professional & Managerial	431	377	382
Clerical and Sales	624	620	593
Services	445	384	307
Processing	74	49	68
Machine Trade	100	127	69
Benchwork	203	364	523
Structural Work	226	254	286
Other	230	210	206
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
1-2 Weeks	302	353	304
3-4 Weeks	232	389	307
5-14 Weeks	1,158	1,034	1,263
15 Weeks & Over	641	609	560

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,166	1,976	1,626	-41.0	-28.3
B. Weeks Compensated.....	9,457	12,390	10,238	-23.7	-7.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$759,012	$966,938	$990,257	-21.5	-23.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$36,549,800	$34,727,900	$31,417,400	5.2	16.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	8,327	12,007	8,423	-30.6	-1.1
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	4,745	6,692	4,238	-29.1	12.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	6,881	8,091	5,245	-15.0	31.2

	August 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$101,896

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	August 1986 People	August 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	31	$6,285
J. Partial Employment.....	86	$6,868

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

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Congress Information Center
SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

DID YOU KNOW???

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RANKING IN U.S. AGRICULTURE

1985 Rank	Commodity-Crops	Number and Unit
1	Oats	79,520,000 bu.
1	Rye	4,440,000 bu.
2	Flaxseed	1,335,000 bu.
2	Sunflower Seed	609,940,000 lbs.
5	Barley	32,400,000 bu.
8	All Wheat	111,215,000 bu.
10	Corn for Grain	252,000,000 bu.
10	Alfalfa Hay Production	3,230,000 tons
	Livestock	
5	All Sheep and Lambs	540,000 hd.
9	All Cattle and Calves	3,600,000 hd.
9	All Hogs and Pigs	1,610,000 hd.

SOURCE: South Dakota's Rank in Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA · GREAT · 1889 · SEAL